Departure of the Tennessee.

THRE HUNDRED RECRUITS AND \$2,000 WORTH OF
STORES FOR GRINERAL WALERS ON BOAND—NO
ATTEMPT TO DETAIN THE VESSEL BY THE UNITED
STATES DISTRICT ATTORNSY—DISTINGUISHED INBLYIDGALS ON BOARD—SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON
THE WEARP, NC.

aptain Rynders, John McKeon, Secretary Marcy and thal O. Roberts, the Tennessee was allowed to depart quietly yesterday for Nica agua, although it was noto and that over \$2,000 worth of provisions were in the hold for the use of Gen. Watker's army. Formerly, when he could to stop the vessel, and on one occasion fired a bring her to; but now, when it is notorious that the ves sel is full of illibusters, she is allowed to clear quietly without a Marshal being within two miles of her. Nex time a vessel salls with aid for Walker no doubt but that rest of the government officials, will be on the dock to give her three round cheers, instead of a round shot, at

The Tennessee was advertised to sail from the foot of Beach street at 3 o'clock P. M , but for some reason, best known to the owners, the vessel was taken around to the pler at the foot of Eighth street, East river, and the crowds who went to see the "boys" off at the foot of Beach street were awfully sold. However, as it was, a large assemblage gathered at the foot of Eighth street to wish the emigrants bon voyage and see the fun, should

May turn up.

About 2 P. M. the recruits for Walker, about 300 in all, mustered at the recruiting office, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, to march to the dock. Among the officers who accompanied teem were Captains O'Keefe, Anderson and Oreighton. Commissary General Geo. B. in in the city, as his bealth is poor, to superintend She sending off of all recruits. Count Lewis, a personage well known in the saloons and hotels on Broadway, also went out in the Tennessoe, and is understood to have ac-Mulligan, well known in sporting circles, accompanies the expedition. The recruits, as a general thing, were rough specimens of the g-nus home, and most of them were clad in garments altogether too well ventilated for this bitterly cold weather. They were, however, sough, hardy set of fellows, and will fill a ditch quite as well as better dressed men.

for General Walker:-

260 barrels of bread, 5,000 pounds of bacon, 20 barrels of pork,

There was some misunderstanding respecting the do-ations of the hotels promised at the Nicaragus meetlast Saturday evening. Up to the hour of sailing they had not sent the promised food, but the committee ent of the hotels. In addition to the above the pas ingers carried out private stores to a large amount. board. They, it was reported, will be seat by some

The usual scenes at the wharf, when it peared the time of departure, were varied by a man falling overboard great hubbub, everybody giving unintelligible orders, and no one obaying them. The man was eventually out and taken to a neighboring saloon, where he moved and dried until he elt quite comfortable.

time for the vessel to leave approached the exent increased. Cheers from the deck were answer han," Capt. Tinklepaugh, Gen. Walker, Billy Mulligan, anybody and everybody, were cheered by the ex cited recruits, several of whom had been indulying pretty freely in libations at the shrine of Bacchus, and couse tly felt very good natured.

At last the plank was taken in, the faste cast off, and the inertiable gentleman with a carpet bag, who turns up at the eleventh hour, was put on board, and the vessel began to move from the dock amid cheers. In a little while it had rounded the pier, and in ten minutes' all that was seen of the Tennessee was a black buil in the distance and a blue wreath of smoke in the distant horiwhose make up as a fillbuster was admirable. His flowpair of top boots. A rough clock covered but could not to greater advantage. The Count will no doubt be heard

United States District Attorney's Office.
THE REASON WHY THE TENNESSEE WAS NOT STOPPED
—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
AND MR. MORGAR—CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN.

McKeon, United States District Attorney, in company with General Ward Burnett and General Carneau, in relation to the proposed departure of the steamer Tennesses for Nicaragua. The object of the interview with the Dis-trict Attorney was to accertain what Mr. McKoon intended was made. Some remark was made by Mr. Morgan about emigrants going out; Mr. McKeon said unless the emigration was a cover for a military expedition, he would take no notice of them. Mr. McKeon said he thought it a curious thing that emigration was going on to a country which is in a state of war. At about 2 o'clock Mr. Morgan returned, to the District Attorney's office and said that he had refused to allow any of the emigrants to embark, and that he had given orders that no one should be permitted to go on board with
out presenting a ticket from the office of the company,
which would be evidence of the passage having been
paid. He also said that he had sent up a police force to prevent any one going on board without a ticket. Mr.
Morgan declared that he had no intention of being a participant in any violation of the law. About the same time
Mr. McKeon received the following letter from General

GENERAL CAZNEAU'S LETTER.

GERERAL CAZNFAU'S LETTER.

St. Nicrolas Horse,
New York, Dec. 24, 1856.

Sim—In consequence of the known hostility of the United States government to the progress of American interests in Nicaragua, the Transit Company have stopped the tickets of some four hundred entgrants whom my agents had engaged to proceed to day on the steamer Tennesce. to Nicaragua, to exite there under a perfectly lawful, dod on the part of the State of Nicaragua a very liberal contract of colonization. I forward you a statement of the contract, and am prepared to prove that no agent of mine has departed from its conditions. I regret that such a necessity should exist under what is request that such a necessity should exist under what is request to be a strictly constitutional administration but the losses and delays to which these entigrants have been subjected by threats of the government interfering with what I have hitherto deemed the sacred and unast satisfied right of an American citizen to trade or travel when and where he will, sin the lawful proactuation for his affairs, have compelled no to inquire of you, in your official capacity, whether there is any law—and if so, where it may be tound for reference—ordering the arrest of ressels or emigrants leaving this port under a written contract. If it is lawful and constitutional thus to interfere with the trade and travel of American citizens, I would respectfully inquire in what form of complaint, or under what amount of suspicion, and on whose private judgment, the arrests can be made, as it is of the highest importance to hundreds of poor but industries beads of families to know what they can do to savide rulnous arrests and imprisonments, without entire-ly merificing their hopes of anjoying the gift of a fine farm under the generous colonization system of Nicaragus. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, you obedient servant.

A COPY OF THE GENERAL'S CONTEACT.

Be it know to all men that William L. Cazueag was on

Declient servant,

A COPY OF THE GENERAL'S CONTRACT.

Be it know to all men that Winfam L. Cazness was on the 16th of August, 1856, authorized by the supreme government of Nicaragus to procure and contract for the port of San Juan Juan dei Norte one thousand colonists, able bodied white men, of good moral character and on pable of performing all the duties of stable and industrious citizens, on the following conditions.

First—End colonists are to be landed on the territory of the republic within the term of one year from the above date.

shall have perfected his title thereto by one year's occupation of the land.

The raid William I. Cazneau is also authorized to issue to any agents he may select land scrips not exceeding in amount one hundred scree for each colonist, in satisfaction for the services and outlays in obtaining and transporting said colonists to Nicaragua.

Witness, PEDRO Y SILVEN, Storetary of Legation.

I certify that the above is a true statement of my contract with the government of Nicaragua, for the introduction of bona fide settlers on the public land of that State. I also declare and certify that I have no power, instructions or intention to raise mean for military service, or to send out any other class of emigrants than persons disposed to accopt farms in Nicaragua upon the sole condition of cultivating them as good and orderly citizens, and would now respectfully give notice that I have engaged about four hundred settlers of this description to go out in the sicamer Tennessee on the 24th hast. This statement and his notice given to protect those citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their just and inalismable right to proceed at their discretion to any part of the world in the legitimate pursuit of their affairs.

The District Attorner's Replix.

To which Mr. McKeen immediately sent the following

reply:—

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1866.)

SIT—The department referred to in your note of this cate purports to be signed 'F. Ferrer, Ministro Plenopotentiary.' No such minister has been received by the President of the United States. This right of such recognition belongs solely to the President. The document has no efficial authority, is my judgment, and ought not to affect my course.

tion belongs solely to the President. The document has no official authority, in my judgment, and ought not to affect my course.

You sek if there is any waw to prevent emigrants from the post of the United States has not pretended, and does not proceed to interfere with the movements of parties losswing the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, except when they contravene the laws of the United States, it should be made to appear by proper criteace that they are in fact a military expedition, or parties emisted or retained with an intest to emist elsewhere, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, it would be my duly to act.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that what are the supposed American interests in Nicaragus are determined not by private inatividuals, but by the government of the Union. The duty of executing the acts of Congress in relation to the neutrality of this county belongs to the executive branch of the government, and for the execution of which you will readily admit they cannot be question of which you will readily admit they cannot be questioned by agents of any interest out of the limits of the United States. With great respect, I remain your obedient servant, JOHN McKEON, United States Estrict Attorney.

To Gen. Within I. Cazanar, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The United States Marsual had orders to have a force in readiness. The revenue cutter Washington was lying quicity down at Staten Island, and the steamer Arctic was in readiness at the Navy Yard, in case of the appearance of filibustering.

The Mearagua View of the Golcouria and Roberts Correspondence and the Dalla

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. It may appear to the public that I have a lancy for coming before them so often, but during my long connec-tion with the "press" I was in the habit or exposing bywhat identified with the cause of Nicaragua, I have found that there are "Aminidab Sleeks" among the "filibusters"

My present object is not with the past, but to refer to the " rodomontade" which appears in the HERALD of this moraing, in the shape of a correspondence between D. de Golcouria and Marshall O. Roberts, Exq. The former, in his appeal in the behalf of humanity, says -

ms appear in the behalf of Aumanay, says:—
Without exaggerating my own importance, I say that many Cubens and many Americans have gone to Scienzagua relying on the fact that I was an active party in the content. It is impossible for me to look without commiseration at the condition to whiten many of them are now reduced, and I wish to offer tom the best said in my power. My practice object, therefore, is this: to ask you if you will let one of your vessels and at a said wan on its return irpy, and being of all study persons as may desure to come, including women, children, sick and wannede. I am such that this object, effecting as is does the wefure, perhaps the prejectation of the fives of many command your sympathy, and hope it may have your active on operation.

The latter, in a recell wor by the most humans and there.

the pirate. I am not prepared to say that the ship employed in housest commerce might not well turn aside to save those who is wins survived a merited defeat, were exposed upon a plank to the perits of starvation and death. The human near would not be satisfied to pass them by unheeded because they had left home upon a piratical errand.

I am informed that very many of the followers of Walker are mere boys, who have his their country under deep ploof practiced upon them by those who have not seen fit to acquain them with the dangers to which they might become exposed, and I know not how to resist the appeal of their agonated families that semething abouth be done for their rescue.

As this departure of the voyage is wholly on the scora of humanity, no remuneration will be received. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Now, will any itelligent man believe that this same Marshall O Roberts, Eeq., who has so "little sympathy with flitbusteriem in all its forms." is the same gentiema who, a few works since, chartered to certain parties, for the uses of D de Golcouris, the steamship fit Iborado, for the purpose of carrying one thousand or eleven hundred poor deduced beings to invace Cubs. My version of the sillar stitle time was that the destination of the vessel was Nicaregus, and I so stated it under my own signature; but tien. Golcouris, in reply, informed the public that—

The Et Dernde of Walker knew very well for what the El Dorado was meant, says Golcouria.

And they prevented her from going from a mean and malicious deare to injure me. To accomplish that they were willing to defeat my effora to annex Gobs to the United States.

Mr. Roberts. I presume, will not deny that the charler of this vessel was so far elected; that the charler parties had placed the El Dorado in complete repair; this the peraton in whose name the charler was taken is not likely to be found in the directories of New York, although accurity for the amount of the charter money had been given by responsible parties—that the vessel would have sailed in its disbustering destination if I had not interfered and last, but not least it believe that Mr. Roberts knew as well as I did the service for which this vessel was intended.

and last, but not least if believe that Mr. Roberts knew as well as I did the service for which this vessel was intended.

Now, forsooth, this gentleman reads a lecture on the evils of filibusterism, places General Walker and his brave followers on a footing with "pirates," cannot resist the humans appeal of teneral Golcoria in doing something to "rectue the poor miguided Americans and Cubass," and therefore instructs the commander of the beams, and therefore instructs the commander of the beams," and therefore instructs the commander of the beams, and not to permit them, under any circumstances, to land until their arrival at New Griesans.

I will not mismale that Mr. Roberts had other motives than those of humanity in this matter, not withstanding the destruction of walker might possibly destroy a rival youte to Califors is but if I fest disposed to relatist, I might see proper to refer to other "misguided Americans" who have, by flaming hand bills, been led from time to time to "that bourne from which no traveller returns," and where, through misrapresentations, more lives have been sacrificed for want of good food and oroper attention than have been lost on the battle fields of Nicaragua.

I will not enter into details upon this subject, as the comparison will hardly bear me out in my argument: mean have become rich by the misortiums of others in one case, while Walker and his brave followers are poor and needy, and are daily making searniness for a "creat principle," and the general benefit of mankind.

If misfortune, however, has overtaken our brave countrymen in Nicaragua I would join heart an hand with Mr. Roberts in ortending them relief, and, without any newspaper displays, say doed speed to the mission of the Gracads; but, for the information of the public generally, I would slate that many of the "misguided men" who went to Nicaragua "believing that General Golcouria was active party in the contest," The to the enemy during the battle of Santa Ross, and ment of the bailance have departed to paris un

But, while speaking of "fillbusterism." I cannot see But, while speaking of "fillbusterism." I cannot see any great difference between national "fillbusterism" and incividual "fillbusterism." During the past ten years Great livitain has openly and undisquise past ten years Great livitain has openly and undisquise past ten years that has openly an extent of territory ten times beyond that of the "mother country," and now I perceive by the treaty between Great livitain and the United States, as published in this moralide Hanato, that the two great nations have entered into a joint partner stip to compete with General Walker in "fillbustering" in Central America.

The treaty destinctly shows, that these two powerful governments have taken it upon themselves to its boundaries, make free point energy commercial and circl have, do. for Nicorupua, extinut the lease or consent of that reposits.

It will be reen by perusing this treaty, that the first article defines a territory compared within the livent of Nicorupua, to be set mout for the "Moscute Indiana."

It will be seen by perualny this treaty, that the first article defines a territory comprised within the litents of Nicaragias, to be set apart for the "Masquite Indians." And then it goes on to establish the boundary. The boundary is to be destinated and marked by two com-missioners to be appellated, one by her Britannic Malesty and one by the President of the republic of Nicaragia, and can be presently and of local provenment within the territory defined shall be reacquired, affirmed and a guaranteed by the republic of Nicaragia, in treation to be

made by that State with the United States and Great drittain, respectively. The Mosquito Indians shall not be a detocede their servicey or rights to any other State with set the consent of the United States and Great Britain, on the separately expressed.

Article fourth situation that the republic of Gosta Rica shall return for its citizens the freedom of navigation up and down the river san Juan, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sera Figue river, with liberty to enter and quit the port of San Juan or Greytown with their vessels, and to store their cargoes in that port, and without being subject to may dut es of import or export tomageduly, or other tax or public or arge whatever, except for light money and other necessary port charges. The republic of Pricargum and toothe Rica shall a loss the territorial disputes between them, and the limits on extension to be given to the town of San Juan or Greytown if the same caused be amically adjusted between themselves and that focus, to extite by the arbitration of the Privind States of America and Great Britain, who, in any doubtful point, shall be able to call for the saches of a farried party.

It also provides that:—

The republic of Nicaragua shall constitute and declare the port of circy force or ear. Juan a free, portland the city a freelity, though under the sovereign of the republic, whose inmains and endough and constitute and provides. The right to govern homestives by means of their own manicipal government, to be administered by legislative, executive and justical others of their own election, according to their own elections trial by lary in their own courts perfect recedum of religious belief and of worship, public and gods encountries and public and or one of the party of a temporary for the police of the port and the large shall not state free with or prevate the levy of a temporary for the police of the port and the nature and any duties on goods in public of the prevent or and to the port and the maintenance of the prevent or and to the same.

Art

of the same.

Article fifth provides:

That the republic of Nicaragua shall enter into positive treaty stipulations with each of the two governments of the United States of America and Great Britam, that it will make the grant of freedom to the city of Greytown, or san June, subject to the condition that the unnicipatir of the said city shall, as soon as organized, pass laws and ordinances levying by far or duties on imports, some reasonable sum, to be taid half yearly to the Mosquito Indians, by way of annuity for a timiled period, as an indemnity and connectation for their interest in the territory, recognized and declared by the first cause of article 4 to be within the limits and sovereignity of the republic of Nicaragua.

Article inth declares:

The Nicaragua Transit Route.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT
COMPANY, OF NICABAGUA.

COMPANY, OF NICABAGUA.

Having perceived that the steamship Prometheus, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, was advertised to be sold this day, under a process of the United States District Court, I sutherized a person to attend the sale, and gave bim instructions to what extent to bid. He purchased her for the sum of \$10,01, in my mane and on my account.

Present appearances indicate a realization of my hopathat the company will be specify restored to their rights, fracebises and property upon the isthmus of Nicaragua, which has been so usjustly invaded. For this reason have deemed it to be my duty to make an effort to preserve the means of availing myself of the opportunity to recommence operations. When that time arrives such material as I may have on hand to put it in operation is shall furnish, giving each stockholder the right in proportion to his stock to participate with me at cost in recetablishing a line.

New York, Dec. 24, 1856.

The New York Historical Society.

IFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSABY OF ITS FOUNDATION—
ADDRESS OF THE HON. JOEL T. HEADLEY, SEGRE-

TARY OF STATE-THE INFLUENCE OF NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION.
The Historical Society of the State of New York held its annual anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the chapel of

Hon. Luther Bradish presided, and commenced proceedings by referring to the past history and future prospects of the Scolety, and stated that their next annierrary would be held in their own new lire proof building. He concluded by calling on the Rev. Dr. De Witt 19 en gage in prayer, after which Hou. Joel T. Headley was

nitoduced, and delivered the following address -

soin as may desire to come, menuting women, children, sich and waterneed. I am some that this object, effecting as it does not well are, portage the preparation of the lives of analy American chizens, must command your sympathy, and I hope it may have your active co-operation.

The latter, in a reply wor by the most humans and chartable "Sheek" of the day, gives us the following locture on filtbusterism.—

I cannot but appreciates the modives which have independed "american something anomal become for the menuted and instelled, but Maraniely gaving their that comething anomal become for the menuted and instelled, but Maraniely gaving the research of the dirty when he said it was postery an which they have emberged, and may have gone to Alexandria which they have emberged, and may have gone to Alexandria whether it would not be a violation of my day; the public to render assistance, even to my own countrement in a case where they have voluntarily placed themselves bewinch, in my intigenest, every rightenined man must condemn. There are, however, chebitationed which is well that the almost impossible to render assistance, even to my own countrements as made in the fail from an indication of my day; the public to render assistance, even to my own countrements as where they have voluntarily placed themselves bewinch, in my judgment, every rightenined man must condemn. There are, however, chebitationed which is well that its almost impossible to read and assistance, even to my own countrements as made in the fail from an accordance of the preparation for objects and which its very latest the exercise of that individual sympathy which distress, however, chebitationed which is well than its almost impossible to read.

If instead of haveling the republic of Nicaragas, Walker and his adventurers had gone upon the ska under the fair of the fair of the first provincial Congress of the Sata bases of the private of any other state of the sate of the sat Massachuseits or any other State been convinered, it would have been but a single State lout. New York vanduches, would have perilied in a success of the Revolt ton. From the first, New York never should. On the 25d of May, 1775, the first previously Congress of the State metis—that Congress has been characterized as composed of loyalute. The charge is brought against them on account of their moderation, but shertly also them to do all in their power to bring about prace, consistent with the cust claim of the colonists. The State had formed a Committee of Viglande, taken the City Hall, select the population of the ton barge on Rillian reasons. With a population of these than 12,600 men have twently dony care of ago, New York rataed 13,000 men love the Towold glotary army—5,000 more than was required of them by Conreas. On the 4th of June, 1776, the mechanics of the city made a request to Geogress praying for separation from the mother country. Events began to thiscen about the capital, and Congress removed to White Phains. Without clothing for the troops, amond without food and ammunition for the war, the State never failured: every person between the ages of antien and fifty was summoned to enrol binned is the milital. New York expected to be the scene of battle. The enemy effected a landing in Gowanus Bay and moved on Brooklyn Heights, and the mest distance results approved where a gio-rious violory was expended. Washington retreated to wards Harlem and King's bridge, being teadly ignorated of the topography of the country. With Headley then read along cattract from the dary of an aid-de camp of General Washington, showing the difficulties under which the American army haven'd about a small body, ill fed and ill clothed. South Carolina, Virginia, Fennsylvania and Massachusetts, but the Bay State oventuelly power, yet hope was cause to the dust, for without a single article or, and they work to the prevention of heir bridges are prevented by a ging to the broadward revolution of the ball armole of ladies were

Fig. Department Extentions.—The third annual satertainment for the benefit of the Jersey City Fire De entertainment for the benefit of the Jersey City Fire Department Fand took place at Park Hall on Toweday evening. The ball was filled by an attentive audience. This entertainment consisted of instrumental music by Flockton's band, and vocal music, comprising songs and quarteties, by Messra. David Scott, Generat E. K. V. Wright, D. S. Gregory, Jr., Dr. Var Ca, J. W. Woodruff, MesCormack, E. F. Undernill, M. Nathan and others. Mr. Abbot played upon the planoforte. A poem, written by F. J. Cutarson and dedicated to the Jersey City Fire Reportment, was read by J. B. Brown, elocutionist, and greeted with great appearant. David Scutt also appeared in a sme of his chara-normalic instatous, and J. B. Brown gave two of annatic readings. The services were at a studietery. The strate gave press authorised in the

dearored to carry out on Sunday white we were landing
the passengers. Most of my crew were ment had pioted
up in Liverpool, and rather hard cases. They work
aftergether too is west during the whole voyage. On Statday some of them attempted to plunder the passengers,
day some of them stemped to plunder the passengers,
to the state of the state of the case of the case of the case
of them who steward about some issuer. They at
some time, the steward about some issuer. They at
some time, who goes by the name of "Douin Jack,"
then drew a knife on me, anying at the same time,
"Jamm you, I would cut your throat in a minate "I
istepped towards him, saying." Bort do that." de
them went to the side of the boat and got two beinying pins, and threw them at me, but neither
of them hit me. He then advanced on me with his
anne. I had two little pecket pistois with me, which had
been louded a long time. I drew one of these out and
took as good aim at him. I must confess, as I ever did at
a fown. I snapped the pistol, but it did not explode. He
then ran to the main deck, but the others began to gather
around me. I then took after "Dablin Jack" with my
other pistol. I went a few steps and then turned sack.
As I was returning I not one of the orew with a saucepan
in his hand, which he held as I he had something in it,
until he got up to me, when he exclaimed, "You d—d
ing legged son of—" and streck me a severe blow on
the hean with the saucepan, which nearly standed me.
The nan broke leaving a jagged disco of iron attached to
the handle in his hand.

The nan broke leaving a jagged disco of iron attached
to the handle in his hand.

The most how, which him he is my right eye. I then
ornabled in with him and got him down. The rest of his
muthness were close behind him, and all now rushed
upon me, curring and twearing, attamping upon me, and
the my rest when the same passengers were
crybian and your my head and shoulders to shield
them from the blows. Several of them cut my bead
with halmers, and i was son a goor of blood. One
mu

The partengers from the New York have all gone up by land. Case Merral left for the Tamp general a leavest word from the this morning. The New York have all one up that condition and we are doing everything to our cower to relieve her. The water is in the cabin at eight inc. Oaling at the heavy surf no lighter case by along ride. Should the weater become moderate 1 and in house to give a good second of the hip. The lighter solutions in the case is the price a good second of the hip. The lighter solutions in the case will be proved the case of the solutions are been, and will be employ them as solution as some are seen, and will be proved the case of the solution are been, and will be employ them as solution as solutions.

The Worth, of the Fore York. Statement of the 15th of Wen. 8. Twelverman for Allaged Westington of the 15th of 15th of

bondamen; he went to school in my office when he was a boy.

Mr. Belles submitted an argument to show that the statements averred to have been made by the detendant were drawn from him while bis mind was in an agitated condition, and being inercore comparatively involuntary were got admirable as evidence.

Mr. Cooley, in reply, argued that the confessions were coursely voluntary. Mr. Reed gave his alvice, but held four no todacentrals, either of hope or fear. Until it could be shown that coercion had been used, no part of the cofendent's confessions should be excluded by the Court. In reply to be District Attorney, Mr. Choase or utended that the language of Mr. Breed to the defendant held out a negotion of the court of the defendant held out a negotion of the court of the defendant held out a reply to the Court.

delivery, at the constanton of which the Court adjourned all half-past two o clock.

delivery, at the constants of which the Court adjourned all half-past two o'clock.

Upon re-assembling in the afternoon the Court remarked that during the intermission it had taken occasion to look over the various authorities cited, and to consider the argument advanced by the counted. It was the opinion of he Court that the confessions of the defundant were a clear case of conscionce that they were made without any inducement, and that, therefore, they must be admitted.

Mr. Choate then remarked that he should object to the admission of confessions of the defendant to any other transaction than that specified in the present indictional. He made the objection at this time in order that it migh be argued, if deemed necessary, before proceeding far ther with the testimony. This point was raised on account of a statement of the Bistrict Attoropy in his opening address, that he intended to prove that by the defendant's own confession to Mr. Hooper and others, he had defrauded the corporation to a much larger extent than that specified in the present indicament.

The discussion of his point occupied the Court during the afterneon secusion, and without ruling upon the quasition, the Court adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Wrecked Steamer Lyonnais.
RESCUE OF THE CAPTAIN AND FIFTERS OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFETY OF MRS. STRONG AND
FAMILY, OF NEW RAVEN.

In our telegraphic summary of the news brought by the

steamer Canada to Hallfax, we announced yesterday the gratifying intelligence that the captain and fifteen other persons who had been wrocked in the French steamer Le Lyonnais bad been picked up and brought to Burdeaux. the New Haven papers, that a private telegraphic desof that city, informing him that his sister, Mrs. Strong and her son in law and daughter-Mr. and Mrs. Balleyamong those who had been thus providentially rescued by the vessel which had arrived at Bordeaux. These are the only names that have yet transpired here of the fifteen whose safety was arnounced by the Canada.

Mrs. Strong and her daughter and son in-law had less the Bancroft House, in this city, and taken passage on

When the collision occurred and when preparations for abandoning the sinking vessel were completed, it was arranged that these two dides should embark in the best commanded by the second mate, Mr. Luguierre, which was subsequently picked up by the bark Elime Mrs. Balley, however, declined going in that boat. She declared that she preferred sticking to the ship with the Captain. "Wherever the Captain goes"—said sho-"E go." Of course there was no gainsaying her resolution. She had falth is the skill and intropidity of Captain De vanz, and the result shows that her confidence was not misplaced. We offer our sincere felicitations to the friends of these ladies on the safety of those whom they

mourned probably as lying beneath the waves of the At-The following is a list of the passengers on board the Lyonnais at the time of her departure from New York -

Lyonnais at the time of her departure from New York —
Mrs. Frances Q Demmer,
Mrs. Groad A Dummer,
Mrs. Strong,
Mrs. Strong,
Mr. Bailey and lady,
Phillip Gugtemni,
Or France A Dummer,
Don Vincente,
Dias Comar,
Don Jose de Ulate, lady and
corvant,
Herman Huber and lady,
Albert Summer, lady, daugh
ter and servant,
Of the above Dassetners with Ernestine Bellett.
Mille Ernestine Bellett.

Pomingo-whose name does not appear in the list—and Miss Flora Solomon were in Mr Laguierre's boot, and Schedel and wife, who were also in Mr. Laguierre's best, taken to Bremea.

The First Louisnant, four petty officers, the Dooler and Purser and the stewardess of the Lyonnais were left in company with Captain Devanz at the time the steamer was abandoned, and it is probable that some or taken to Bordeaux.

So far but eight of the passengers have been known to be saved. We trust that we will yet hear of the res of many others who were on board the ill fated Lyon

THE POLITICAL WAR IN VINCINIA -The Louisville Jour-Governo, Wise and Senator Hunter, of Virginia, says -Whether Hunter cats Wise or Wise cats Hunter, a cortain well known proverb is equally pertuent. They are both renegade whigs, both demagogues of the first water. and both pestilent fanation. The only difference between them is that one is philosophical in his vagaries and the other rhetorical and phapsodical. One belongs to the froth and foam of the political cup, and the other to its lets. The country can get along admirably without exther of them.

Mr. BENION's SENATORIAL PROSPECTS.—The St. Louis

MR. BENTON'S SENATORIAL PROPERTS.—The St. Louis Republican speaks of Mr. Benton's prospects to go to the United State's Senate from Missouri, as follows:—
As to the point made, that Mr. Buchasan's influence is used in Missouri to have Benton returned to the Senate, it is pure nection. Mr. Buchasan cannot want him there—his friends do not want him there what democrat in Missouri who does want him there. They might as well put hempen twine around their necks and be hanged at once as suffer him to go back to the Senate with the idea that he would forgive any one of them for their opposition to him. Little or big, he would hang them all.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT .- The New Haven One the number consisted of three.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF WISCOMER.—The first Weds

day of the present month was the day provided by United States law for the Electors of President and Vice President to meet at the Capitols of the various States and cast their electoral votes. A snow storm on the day previous having shut off all communication with Madisses,

previous having shut off all communication with Madissus, the Electors for Wisconsin did not arrive there, and can-sequently the vote of Wisconsin was not cast for President. The Madison Argus of the evening of the 4th, remarks upon this circumstance as follows—

It is universally conceded that the failure is fatal to our vote, and that it can now no more be cast than could the primary election be held on a different day, if the people had failed to vote on the 4th of November. The term of office of the Electors ceased with the day on which they were to cast the vote, and they can now no more legally dicharge their official functions than could any other citizens of the State.

A Kest for Mr. Buchanan.—A paper in New Hampshire recommends the appointment of Hon. Rufas Chosse

shire recommends the appointment of Hon. Rufas Chosse

CHARGE OF ENDEZPLEMENT AGAINST A BOOKKEEPER. -- James J. Farrel, recently a bookkeeper with L. & T. Vaisstine, merchants, No. 82 John street, was arrested yesterday by officer McMannus, of the Fourteenth ward, charged merchants, No. 82 John street, was arrested yesterday by officer McMannus, of the Fourteenth ward, charged with having on, and since the The of July last, embernied and appropriated to his own use \$249 45, funds belonging to his employers. Farrel admitted that he collected the sum in question, from various parties, and used it for his private purposes. He was held, by Justice Connaly, for examination.

Schrifted or Brotans and Tourra.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, officers Hoff and Conway, of the Sixteenth ward, discovered that the smoking establishment and provision store of Christian Teitzon. No. 80 Ninth avenue, had been broken into and robbed of a considerable amount of hams, butter and lard. On examining, however, they found that the burglars had becom alarmed and had left all their plunder behind, in the nail way for No. 84%. Suspicion resus against partie whom the police are in pursuit of.

BURGLANT, IN PLATT STREET,—On Tuesday night at a size hour the hardware store No. 18 Plast street was broken epon by means of a jimmy, and robbed of pocket knives and similar articles to the value of nearly \$2,500. The burglars escaped with their plunder, and no clue had been got of them up to late last evening, although the police are in hopes of securing them.

THE LATE TOOME SKINNING CASE — Wolfe Resembaum, one of the parties which it is alleged skinded Mrs. Louisa Williams cut of \$100 under pretence of getting her husband out of prisen without his coming to trial, was arrested yesterday by officer Martin and taken before Justice Wolsh, who held him to buil in \$500 to answer. Marcus E. Harris became his ball. An examination in the case of Piser will be had on Friday.